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EXECUTIVE SESSION: Allen W. Dulles, left, head of the Central Intelligence Agency, confers with Senator J. W. Fulbright, chairman of Senate Foreign Relations Committee, before giving closed-door testimony on the agency's role in the recent Cuban landings.

President Names Killian To Coordinate Intelligence

By WALLACE CARROLL
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, May 2—President Kennedy has selected Dr. James R. Killian Jr. to lead the permanent Presidential board that monitors the Government's foreign intelligence activities. Dr. Killian is chairman of the Corporation of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

The selection is the latest of a number of steps taken by President Kennedy to restore confidence in the intelligence services after last month's unsuccessful attempt to set off a counter-revolution in Cuba.

There were developments relating to intelligence problems today on Capitol Hill.

1. The Senate Foreign Relations Committee in closed session questioned Allen W. Dulles, director of the Central Intelligence Agency, on the agency's role in the Cuban rebel landings. The committee also questioned Richard M. Warren Jr., a deputy director, who was in general charge of the

2. Support increased in the Senate for a resolution introduced by Eugene McCarthy, Democrat of Minnesota, to set up a joint congressional committee as a "watchdog" over the Government's intelligence and information programs.

On Board of Advisors

The post for which President Kennedy has picked Dr. Killian is the chairmanship of the President's Board of Consultants on Foreign Intelligence Activities.

This is a board set up in 1954 by President Eisenhower to keep permanent watch over the Central Intelligence Agency and all other agencies engaged in foreign intelligence.

Dr. Killian was the board's first chairman and served from 1955 to 1958. He was succeeded by Maj. Gen. John E. Hull, former commander of the United States forces in the Far East, and president of the Manufacturing Chemists Association. Now he will succeed General Hull.

Other members of the board are Dr. William O. Baker, vice president for research, Bell Telephone Laboratories, Murray Hill, N. J.; Admiral Richard

L. Conolly, president of Long Island University, Greenvale, L. I.; Colgate W. Darden, former Governor of Virginia, Norfolk, Va.

Also Lieut. Gen. James H. Doolittle, chairman of the board, Space Technology Laboratories, Inc., Los Angeles; Robert A. Lovett, former Secretary of Defense, New York, and Edward L. Ryerson, former chairman of the Inland Steel Company, Chicago.

Some to Lose Posts

Some of these members will be replaced by President Kennedy. The new board will be announced in a few days.

The board is a continuing body and is supposed to report to the President every six months. It is thus distinct from the temporary group under Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor, whom the President appointed to conduct an investigation of the intelligence activities with special reference to the Cuban landing.

President Eisenhower set up the board for two purposes.

The first was to meet criticisms of a Hoover Commission task force that found a number of administrative weaknesses in the Central Intelligence Agency.

The second was to head off just such a move in Congress as that now under way to set up a congressional "watchdog committee" over the intelligence services.

The board's principal concern was the Central Intelligence Agency, but it was also asked to keep watch on at least thirty other intelligence activities, including those conducted by the



CHIEF OF BOARD: Dr. James R. Killian Jr., to head the board monitoring the Government's foreign intelligence activities.

armed services, the State Department, the Atomic Energy Commission and some units of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Eisenhower Opposed Unit

General Eisenhower was unalterably opposed to a congressional watchdog committee. So was the Central Intelligence Agency director, Mr. Dulles.

This Presidential opposition and the personal popularity of Mr. Dulles in Congress helped to defeat a Senate resolution in 1956 to set up such a committee.

The resolution was introduced by Senator Mike Mans-

field, Democrat of Montana, who is now the Majority Leader. Mr. Kennedy, then a Senator, voted for it.

The Senators who are promoting the new resolution therefore believe that President Kennedy would not object to a joint congressional committee to keep watch on all intelligence activities.

The Central Intelligence Agency arises from the fact that it is one of the few Government agencies that largely avoid Congressional scrutiny. It is also one of the agencies that by the nature of its mysterious operations can involve the United States in the most serious embarrassments and risks.

The Central Intelligence Agency was established in 1947 to gather and correlate intelligence and to conduct the kind of "subversive operations" that all great powers engage in but seldom acknowledge.

It produces, among other things, a daily intelligence digest that goes to the President every morning.

Size of Staff Secret

Its budget and the size of its staff are secret. Only a few members of Congress have an idea of how much money it receives and spends. Its headquarters staff is scattered throughout Washington in thirty or more buildings but it will eventually move into a new building almost as large as the Pentagon on the Virginia side of the Potomac.

One of its projects that became known was the development of the U-2 plane, equipped to take remarkably clear pictures of ground installations from great altitudes.

These planes were used over the Soviet Union to take pictures of rocket launching sites and other military and industrial installations. United States relations and a "summit con-

ference" in Paris at which President Eisenhower met Premier Khrushchev collapsed on the very first day.

The handling of this incident involved the agency in much criticism at the time. The attempt to overthrow Premier Fidel Castro's regime in Cuba revived and increased Congressional uneasiness over the agency's activities.